IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

An Exchange of Prisoners to be Effected.

NEW COLONIZATION PROJECT UNDER WAY.

Peace Propositions Laughed Down in the Senate.

XXXVII CONGRESS-Senate First Session.

Washington, Dec. 4 .- Mr. Chandler, introduced a recolution to expel Mr. Breckinridge.

Mr. Powell Lock ground against it. As Mr. Breckinridge had already resigned he could not

recon witull insisted that he should be exreconstruction as follows:

The case solution, as follows:

The case solution, as follows:

The case solution as follows:

T

Mr. Chandler accepted the substitute, and the

Mf. Chandler accepted the substitute, and the resolution as thus amended was unanimously adopted. Yeas 36; nays none.

The standing committees were announced.

Mf. Wilson (Mass.) called attention to a list of colored persons confined in prison in Washington, and introduced a resolution for their release, which was discussed at some length.

A resolution was introduced to consider the expediency of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, with compensation to the loyal hiddens of slaves.

Mr. Wilkinson (Minn.) introduced a bill to abolish the distinction between the volunteers

abolish the distinction between the volunteers

Mr. Wikinson (Minn.) introduced a bill to abolish the distinction between the volunteers and regulars.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) offered a joint resolution, which is as follows:

Whereas, The prople of the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Plorida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louichua, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, are in revolt against the Constitutional Government of the United States, and have assumed to secede from the Federal Union to form an independent government, under the name of the "Confederate States of America." and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, approving the sentiments of the President in his annual message, that the "Union must be preserved," and hence all indispensible means must be employed, and believing that kind and fraternal feeling between the people of all the states is indispensible to the maintenance of a happy and prosperous union, and being willing to maintenance of the contract when the people of all the states is indispensible to the maintenance of a happy and prosperous union, and being willing to maintenance of the contract when the people of the contract when the people of the contract of the contrac

fraternal feeling between the people of all the states is indispensible to the maintenance of a happy and prosperous union, and being willing to manifest such feeling on their part to them; and that peace may be restored to a distracted country, and the Union and Constitution be peserved and maintained; and inviting the cooperation of the people of the aforesaid states in the accompli-hment of this object, as desirable to each and all, do resolve as follows:

*Resolved**—That Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, Roger B. Taney, Edward Everett, Geo. M. Dallas, Thomas M. Ewing, Horace Burney, Reverdy Johnson, John J. Crittenden, Geo. C. Pugh, and Richard W. Thompson, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners on the part of Congress, to confer with a like number of Commissioners to be appointed by the states aforesaid, for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution; and that they report the result of said conference to Congress for approval or rejection.

*Resolved**—That upon the appointment of Commissioners as h-reby invited by said states, and upon the meeting of the joint commission for the purpose of conference as aforesaid, active hostilities shall cease and be suspended; and shall not be renewed unless said commission for the purpose of conference as aforesaid, active hostilities shall cease and be suspended; and shall not be renewed unless said commission for the purpose of conference as aforesaid, active hostilities shall cease and be suspended; and shall not be renewed unless said commission for the purpose of conference as aforesaid, active hostilities shall cease and be suspended; and shall not be renewed unless said commission for the purpose of conference of an agreement by them, said agreement shall be rejected either by Congress or by the aforesaid states.

The resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Sumner (Mass.) it was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish to the Senate copies of any general orders in the military department of Miss

lies over:
Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of abolishing the present Supreme Court of the United States, and establishing in-Court of the United States, and establishing in-stead thereof another Supreme Court, in pursu-ance of the provisions of the Constitution, which, in the opinion of Congress, will meet the requirements of the Constitution.

Among the bills introduced were the follow-

ing:
By Mr. Latham, a bill to establish a line of steam-mail ships between San Francisco and Shanghai, touching at the Sandwich Islands and Japan; and a bill to authorize and facilitate mining operations in the states of California and Operation to the territory of the United States. regon, in the territory of the United Stat

House of Representatives,

Mr. Gurley (Ohio) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to confiscate all property belonging to persons in rebellion against the Government of the United States, including persons recognized as slaves, who shall be made free men; to provide for them employment during the present war, then subsequent apprenticeship to loyal masters, and then final colonization.

Mr. Van Wyck, (N. Y.) from the select Committee appointed to inquire into the Government contracts, reported a resolution that the Committee have leave to sit during the ses-

the Committee have leave to sit during the sesmr. Upton introduced a bill for the re-storation of Alexandria county to the District of

On motion of Mr. Vallindigham, a On motion of air. Vaninagian, a resolution was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not incomputible with the public interests, copies of any communications addressed to the Executive by the Go-

nications addressed to the Executive by the Governments of England, Spain and France, in regard to the armed intervention proposed by them, in the affairs of Mexico.

Mr. Hutchins introduced the following:

Whereas, It has been represented that there are confined in the government jail 45 persons who are not charged with crime, but are represented as being s'aves, the Committee for the District of Columbia to purtracted tainquire into the sented as being s'aves, the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the truth of said report, and by what authority they are confined, who are the reported owners, and what legislation, if any, is necessary to relieve them from imprisonment, and to prevent persons from being similarly imprisoned hereafter, and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Pendleton (Ohio) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report what change, if any, is necessary in the mode of payment of soldiers, who are held as prisoners-of war.

Mr. Cox (Obio) introduced the following,

Mr. Cox (Ohio) introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Ju-Whereas-The exchange of prisoners in the

present war has already been practised indirectly, and as such exchange does not involve the recognition of the rebels as a government, therefore, Resolved-That the President of the United

Resolved—That the President of the United States be requested to systematize measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present war.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) introduced a preamble and resolution reiterating the sentiments contained in the Crittenden resolutions, adopted at the last session, in effect that the war was forced upon us by the disunionists, and that the only object in carrying it on by the United States is to re-establish obedience to the Constitution and Union, and that when these ob-

There might be mistakes on the part of both the northern and southern agitators. If the south had not repudiated the flag of liberty the question would arise as to which side people from this island would take in the struggle. But it was the flag that beckoned them (himself and companions, who deemed themselves citizens of the United States,) onward over the ocean, and under which they found shelter at last, and were free from the pursuit of hunger and of death. Under that flag the United States trusted them all with arms for the defence of the flag and the ccuntry, and they would, in his opinion, be recreant to every high impulse if they did not range themselves under that flag, for there were no other means to restore peace but by surrounding it by the bravery and the strength of all the nation of the earth. It might be thought that because there States is to re-establish obedience to the Constitution and Union, and that when these objects are accomplished the war shall cease, etc.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, (Penn.) it was laid on the table, by a vote of 71 against 65.

Mr. Dunn offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to inquire into the practicability and expediency of procuring the rights and privileges of settlement and interesting the resolution of this continent of curing the rights and privileges of and citizenship on any part of this continent or on the adjacent islands South of the United States, for the habitation of free persons of African descent, who may choose to emigrate thereto from the United States for the forma-tion of independent colonies, to be protected dation at being obliged to retreat from an army of their countrymea; but let one foreign finger interfere and then they would "see what they should see." People might be mistaken. John Mitchel had two sons in the southern army, and he (Colonel Doheny) had two sons at the other side; one of them, who was but 17 years of ago, was made a captain on the field of battle, and if he (Col. Doheny) had not been obliged to come over here upon that most sacred mission he might have been promoted to a higher grade than he held, or promoted to a grave in the soil of Virginia. But they did not feel that great animosity towards one another which was represented. He had been in the habit of meeting and dis-

thereto from the United States for the forma-tion of independent colonies, to be protected from foreign molestation. Adopted.

Mr. Watts, delegate from New Mexico, in-troduced a preamble, concluding with a resolu-tion requesting the Secretary of the War to report to the House what measures have been, or ought to be, taken to expose and punish Major Lynde and other army officers who may Major Lynde and other army officers who may be guilty of treason or cowardice in surrendering a large and superior force of United States soldiers to Texan troops, so that those who are innocent may be relieved from blame, etc.

Hutchins asked leave to introduce to abolish slavery in the District of Mr. Cox objected. Adjourned.

THE

ing with the southern officers; and whatever the new papers at either side might say there was no unkindness or unfairness existing between the two armies. There had been no deeds of cruelty perpetrated by southern men. He assured them if they had a little patience with the Americans they would see them come to a happy understanding yet, and he was certain if there was any great or any little power in Europe that calculated upon the disruption of the republic that great or little power would find itself very much mis aken, and that flag of freedom would fleat over the land and be respected and worshipped by all, even by the great and little powers, for when liberty became a power, she exacted the homage of her enemies.

SUFFERINGS OF A FUGITIVE PAMILY.

The wife of one of our generals in Missouri gives the following painful description of the sufferings of refugee Unionists in Missouri:

"ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2d,
DEAR MOTHER: I received your letter yesterday (Janday), and should have answered it last evening, but was too tired to do anything. I have been busy all day trying to relieve the sufferings of our poor refugees from the southwest, who are coming by scores into the city

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

This Report has just made its appearance. The Secretary alludes to the report of the 4th

July last, wherein he asked from Congress pro-

vision for the expenditures amounting to \$318,

519,581 87 during the coming fiscal year. Un-

der the authority of Congress, which empowered

\$14,019,034 66

12.877,750 00

50,000,000 00

45,795,478 48

rities.

There was berrowed at par, for seven per cent., on the 10th of November, upon twenty years'

Making an aggregate realized

from loans in various forms, of 197,242,588 14 While saccess thus complete has so far at-

tended the measures relating to loans, the Secretary regrets to say that the receipts of revenue from duties have not, as yet, fulfilled the expectations indulged at the date of his July

At the date of his report, the Secretary

ellaneous sources must also be reduced from \$3,000,000 to \$2,354,062 89. The only other source of revenue which promises an addition to the resources of the year is the direct tax authorized by Congress, from which, if increases to the increases

existing tariff a full and tar trial, and of reserving the work of revision, modification and purmanent settlement for more propitious days.

In the judgment of the Secretary, it will be
necess ry to increase the direct tax so as to produce from the loyal states alone a revenue of at
least twenty millions of dollars, and to lay such
duties on stills and distilled liquors, on tobacco,
when the states of carriages on legacies, on pa-

duties on stills and distilled liquors, on tobacco, on bank notes, on carriages, on legacies, on paper evidences of debt and instruments for conveyance of property, and other like subjects of taxation, as will produce an equal additional sum. The existing provi ion for an income tax will probably produce ten millions of dollars more. The aggregate taxation will thus amount to fifty millions of dollars.

The Secretary is aware that the sum is large; but seeing, as he does, no probability that the

The Secretary is aware that the sum is large; but seeing, as he does, no probability that the revenue from ordinary sources will exceed forty millions of dollars during the current year, and knowing, as he does, that to meet even economized disbursements, and pay the interest on the public debt, and provide a sinking fund for the gradual reduction of its principal, the appropriation of ninety millions of dollars will be neces-

ation of ninety millions of dollars will be neces-sary, he feels that he must not shrink from a plain statement of the actual necessities of the

But if the sum is large the means of the pec

six per cent. bonds, redu

up to the end of that month. The articles to be exhibited by the United States are to be dollars in divers ways, the Secretary proceeded

NUMBER 1355

The Great Expesition of 1862.

The great international exposition, to be held in London the ensuing Spring, is already excit-

ing much attention in England, and that na-

tion "of shopkeepers" indulges itself with gold-

envisions of a most profitable traffic from the

expected crowd of visitors. The first instalment

of goods has already arrived in London from

Russia, which was the first to send to the Crys-

tal Palace exposition of 1851, All the countries

represented then are to make still larger con-

bles should make us an exception. The

royal palaces and picture galleries of Eu-

rope are to send their choicest treasures of

Commissioners will receive attention, and Lothing will be received which has not the sanc-

Articles intended to be sent by ship should b

ready by the first of January, as all heavy goods

must be in the building, at the latest, by

March 1st, though light goods will be accepted

all of which prizes for superiority will be awarded except works of art, architecture,

mes were for a time associated in the journals

the day. WILKES as the successful explorer who first opened to us the Pacific coast, and

carried our geographical discoveries to the tide

waters of the Columbia, and FREMONT as the

bold adventurer, who, pushing across the coun-

try from the Atlantic slope, had joined his sur-

tire breadth of the continent within our know-

FREMONT and WILKES are again simultaneous-

ly occupying a prominent position in the public thought; the one as the favorite of the hour,

of whom none speak ill; the other the temporary victim of Fortune's frowns, of whom men at the best hesitate to speak well. So times change

Two men were conversing about the ill humor of their wives. "Ah!" said one, with a sorrowful expression, "mine is a Tartar!" "Well," replied the other, "mine is worse than all that—mine is the Cream of Tartar."

War Intelligence.

COLONEL DOHENY ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS. On the 18th ult., Colonel Doheny gave an in-

eresting discourse upon our National struggle,

the Lecture Hall of the Mechanics' Instituop, at Dublin, which was received by tumulus applause on the part of a very large and

intelligent audience. In the course of his lec-

ture, which may be understood to be an amplification of what appears below, the gallant Colo-

For himself, he had always insisted that the

ights guaranteed to the southern portion of the

Union in the Constitution should be faithfully observed; but he never spoke that he did not stamp with his thorough execration the principle that one man could hold another in bondage. If he ever understood the present war in America, he said, it was only on this principle—that there were some 200 demagogues in the South, who, not being able to obtain the presidency and all the emoluments of the Whole of the United States, made up their minds to obtain at least the presidency and it e emoluments of half the states, and that there were 200 agistators, nowspapers, and novel writers in the North, who were determined by every means to obtain that eminence at which they had now arrived, and the only way to put an end to the war at the beginning was to select

end to the war at the beginning was to select me twenty or thirty leaders from both par-es and hang them. Whilst Mr. Lincoln was

some twenty or thirty leaders from both parties and hang them. Whilst Mr. Lincoln was not the president of the majority, he was yet the president constitutionally and rightfully elected, and it was the duty of every man in the states to acknowledge the legality and uprightness of that election, and no pretext justified revolution against the logally elected president of the United States. Colonel Doheny referred in detail to the several facts in connection with the northern and southern states before the war. He said, whilst he had spont much of the time had been in America in pleading for

fore the war. He said, whilst he had spont much of the time had been in America in pleading for the southern states, as soon as they offered an impious insult to the flag under which he had sought protection, he determined to give all that was dear to him to protect that flag, and henceforth he would only think that at all risks, and come what might, it should be sustained. There might be mistakes on the part of both the

earth. It might be thought that because there had been one or two defeats that there was no chance of pacification; Americans felt no degradation at being obliged to retreat from an army

nel made the following remarks:

and men change with them.

ledge.

to that of WILKES, and brought the en-

painting, sculpture and engravings.

divided into four sections and forty classes, for | to realize as follows:

tion of our Commissioners.

utions now, unless our own domestic trou-



WEEKLY EDITION-SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14 1861.

\$1 FOR 16 MONTHS

The Secretary recommends a Customa Lawyer the city of New York, and makes other amort agressions, after which he adverts to the operations of the Mint.

The operations of the Mint last year were

of dollars. Four mills on each dollar, or twofifths of one per cent on the real and personal
property of the loyal states, will produce fortyfour millions of dollars; to which sum the proposed income tax will probably aid ten millions.
The whole sum will be lattle more than one-sixth
of the surplus earnings of the country.

The circulation of the banks of the United
States, on the 1st day of January, 1861, was
computed to be \$202,000,767. Of this circulation \$150,000,000, in round numbers, was in
states now loyal, including West Virginia, and
\$50,000,000 in the rabelinous states. The whole

States, on the 1st day of January, 1861, was computed to be \$202,000,767. Of this circulation \$150,000,000, in round numbers, was in states now loyal, including West Virginia, and \$50,000,000 in the robellious states. The whole of this circulation constitutes a loan without interest from the people to the banks, costing them rothing except the expense of issue and redemption and the interest on the specie kept on hand for the latter purpose; and it deserves can ideration whether sourd policy does not require that the salvantages of this loan be transferred, in part at least, from the banks, representing enly the interests of the stocktollers, o the Government, representing the species and interests of the stocktollers, o the Government, representing the suggregate interests of the whole recopie.

It has been well questioned by the most emiment statesmen whether a currency of back notes, issued by local institutions under state laws is not, in fact, prohit ed by the most emiment statesmen whether a currency of back notes, issued by local institutions under state laws is not, in fact, prohit ed by the most emiment statesmen whether a currency of back notes, issued by local institutions under state laws is not, in fact, prohit ed by the most end in the vinit of the continuity fill within the spirit, if not within the state, of the constitution of prohit ion of the cold of the constitutional powers are got and of the salvar of the reasonably disputed that Gongres, under its constitutional powers to lay faxes, to regulate commerce, and to regulate the value of coin.

In the judgment of the Secretary, the time has arrived when Congress should exercise this authority. The value of the Salvard, to credit in the form. Under states and the character of some sixteen hundred private corporations, It is usually farnished in greatest proportions by institutions of least actual capital. Circulation, commonly, is in the inverse ratio of solvency. Well-founded institutions, of large and solid capital, have, in general, comparat of space in which to display the products of her studios, her loo me and workshops. Turkey will send the costly trinkets of her bazaars; China her quaint wares and choice teas; Arabia her spicer, and Persia her silks and rare fabrics of camel'shalr. Australia, too, will contribute the products of her forests and mines, and our neighbors of the West Indies and Canada do not intend to go unrepresented. France (including French Algeria) will again have a large place, as will also Belgium, Prussia, Australia, and other states of Europe.

America must not be behind, and our inventers and manufacturers should at once prepare their goods for shipment. Of the Commissioners, not long since appointed by our Government, the following may be addressed by persons desiring to exhibit:

B. P. Johnson, Chairman. Albany, N. Y. J. R. Parnudge, Secret'y, Baltimore, Md. Edward Everie T. Boston, Mass. Ell Whitter N. New Haven, Conn. R. B. Mistern. New York City. J. H. Klippart. Secret's Baltimore, Md. Edward Everie T. Columbus, Ohio. G. D. Coleman. Pennsylvania.

No communications addressed to the British Commissioners will receive attention, and no communications addressed to the British Commissioners will receive attention, and no communications addressed to the British Commissioners will receive attention, and no communications addressed to the British Commissioners will receive attention, and no communications addressed to the British Commissioners will receive attention, and no communications addressed to the British Commissioners will receive attention, and no communications addressed to the British Commissioners will receive attention, and no communications addressed to the British Commissioners will receive attention, and no commissioners will receive attention and no commissioners will be contributed to contract the city over double the commissio

States stocks, and an acceptate provision of specie.

In this plan the people, in their ordinary business, would find the advantages of uniformity in currency; of uniformity in security; of effectual safeguard, if offectual safeguard is possible, against depreciation; and of protection from losses in discounts and exchanges; while in the operations of the Government the people would find the further advantage of a large demand for Government securities, of increased facilities for obtaining the loans required by the war, and of some alleviation of the burdens on industry through a diminution in the rate of interest, or a participation in the profit of circulation, without risking the parils of a great money monopoly.

money monepoly.

A further and important advantage to the people may be reasonably expected in the increased security of the Union, springing from the common interest in its preservation, created by the distribution of its stocks to associations throughout the country, as the basis of their circulation. demand..... 24,550,325 00

throughout the country, as the basis of their circulation.

The Secretary entertains the opinion that if a credit circulation in any form be desirable, it is most desirable in this. The notes thus issued and secured would, in his judgment, form the safest currency which this country has ever enjoyed; while their receivability for all government dues, except customs, would make them, wherever payable, of equal value, as a currency, in every part of the Union. The large amount of specie now in the United States, reaching a total of not less than two hundred and seventy-five millions of dellars, will easily support payments of duties in coin, while these payments and ordinary demands will aid in retaining this specie in the country as a solid basis both of circulation and leans. counted on a revenue from customs, for the financial year 1862, of fifty-seven millions of dollars, but circumstances now constrain him to reduce this estimate to \$32,198,602 55.

The estimates of receipts from lands and miscellaneous secures and the second of the sec

reulation and leans,
The whole circulation of the country, except

The whole circulation of the country, except a limited amount of foreign, would, after the lapse of two, or three years, bear the impress of the nation whether in cole or notes; while the amount of the latter, always easily ascertainable, and, of course, always generally known, would not be likely to be increased beyond the real wants of business.

He expresses an opinion in favor of this plan with the greater confidence, because it has the advantage of recommendation from experience. It is not an untried theory. In the State of New York and in one or more of the other states it has been subjected, in its most essential parts, to the test of experiment, and has been found practicable and useful.

The probabilities of success will be increased thorized by Congress, from which is the first proposed by the Secretary, and assumed by the states, the further sum of \$20,000,-000 may be expected. The aggregate of revenue from all sources may, therefore, be estimated at \$51 552,665 44, which is less by \$25,447,336 45 an the estimate of July.

This reduction, however, though large, would be have compelled the Secretary to ask any and have compelled the Secretary to ask any additional powers for the negotiation of loans, beyond those asked for in his July report, had appropriations and expenditures been comined within the estimates then submitted.

These estimates, it will be termembered, contemplated expenditures in all depositored, con-

practicable and useful.

The probabilities of success will be increased by its adoption under national sanction and for the whole country.

The Secretary foots up the actual expendi-These estimates, it will be turnembered, contemplated expenditures in all departments, and for all objects, to the amount of \$318,519,581.87. The basis of the estimates was the understanding that it would be necessary to bring into the field, for the suppression of the rebellion, two hundred and fitty thousand volunteers, and to increase the regular army by the addition of eleven new regiments; making a total force, including the regular army already organized, of about three hundred thousand men. After estimates for this force had been furnished, the President thought it expedient, in order to make the contest short and decisive, to ask Congress to place at the control of the Government at least four hundred thousand men, and four hundred millions of tures of the first quarter of the coming year; and the estimated expenditures for the rest of the year as follows:
For the first quarter the actual

mated expenditures, under appropriations already made for public service, including civil ist, Interior, War and Navy Departments, and public debt and interest, are

or civil service

\$5,166,438 99 d for the War and Navy Departments.... 137,964,488 77 -143,130,927 70

Making a total of actual and es-

control of the Government at least four hundred thousand men, and four hundred millions of dollars. In the number thus called for the regulars were included. Congress, animated by the same desire for a short and decisive contest, went beyond this recommendation of the President, and authorized the acceptance of volunteers in such numbers, not exceeding five hundred thousand, as he might deem necessary.

The Secretary enjoins retrenchment and reform in all unnecessary expenses, thinks the property of the rebels should help to pay the cost of the war, and intimates that it ought to be confiscated and sold for this purpose.

He proposes an additional revenue of 2% cents He proposes an additional revenue of 2% cents per pound on brown sugar; three cents on claycstimated receipts...... 329,501,994 38 ed sugar; twenty cents per pound on green tea, and five cents per pound on coffee; and that no other alterations of the tariff be made during the present session of Congress, unless further ex-Making an apparent amount for which recourse must be had to present session of congress, the conservation of congress, the conservation of prudence and patriotism, he adds, seem to concur in favor of giving to the existing tariff a full and fair trial, and of reservations of the congress of the co loans of 213,904,426 68

The whole amount likely to be required from

laws to be enacted 200,000,000 00 or the fiscal year 1863, also under laws to be enacted 379,531,215 51 Making an aggregate of 654,980,920 51

The Secretary states that, believing the frankest is the wisest policy for nations as well as individuals, he has thought it his duty to submit to Congress this plain statement of the financial condition of the country. That it imposes considerable burdens is not to be denied or disguised. It is consoling to know that the energies and resources of the people are not insufficient for them. The amount of the public debt in the year 1816 was \$127,334,933 74, and in twenty years it was paid off by the people. The country, even if the loyal states only are regarded, can sustain and pay off in thirty years the debt to which rebellion now exposes us with hardly greater proportional contributions from increased and increasing resources than that But if the sum is large the means of the peo-ple are also large. The real property of the loyal states is valued, in round numbers, at seven and a half thousands of millions; the personal pro-perty at three and a half thousands of millions; and the annual surplus earnings of the loyal people are not loss than three hundred millions

The operations of the Mint last year were large beyond pracedent. The net amount of bullion received was \$72,146,671 01; the amount coined was \$83,693,767,58. Of the bullion, &c., deposited, \$74,280,672,83 were received at the stray office in New York Of \$799,923,362-14, the emire coinage since the establishment of the mint, \$520,000,000 have been coined from bullion derived from nutres of the United Notices.

from bullion derived from miles of the United States.

Of the gold deposited during the last year \$53,216,899 52, and of the silver \$610,011 21, were from the rines of the United States thremaider formed part of the unusually large receipts during the year from foreign contribution of policin the Territory of Colorado angresis inquiry into the expediency of establishing an assay often or a branch mint at Denver. A policyte must for the covening of official and the policin in wint operations seem to require the substitution of military for pickate agreement in change.

The silver mines of Nevada and Arizon characteristics are contacted as a contact of the country of the production of the pickate and according to the contact of the production of the country of the production of the country of the production of the country of the production of the pickate and the pickate and

also yielded large returns; and the protocol at a time extraction, empaged in extracting the tractions, empaged in extracting the tractions the interest consideration of Congress No means exists of ascertaining, with a second central y, the quantry of a in now in the United State 1 to too be a accessful data large extracting the traction of the Director of the Mint, that the amount is between two hundred and seventy-five millions at three hundred millions of dellars.

The Secretary has a borsel to the several states, in payment for their expenses of equipping treeps for the war, the sum of \$1.511.078 at three for the Mint of the Oregon War Dott, and recommends that no claims be paid in this manner, as private helers of United States bends then come upon the market, and by necessity of realizing on them, depreciate the national credit.

The Secretary closes with remarks in the service is 29, of which about one half are unfit for use and will be sold. Five more are constructing.

The Secretary closes with remarks in favor of a uniform system and a uniform nonmentature of weights and measures throughout the commercial world, and adds that the wisest of our statesmen have regards the attainment of this end, so desirable in itself, as by no means impossible. The combination of the decimal system with appropriate denominations in a scheme of weights, measures and coins, for the international uses of commerce, leaving, if need be, the reparate systems of nations uncouched, is certainly not beyond the reach of the during genius and patient end-avor which gave the steam engine and the telegraph to the service of mankind. The Secretary suggests the expediency of a small appropriation, to be used in promoting interchange of opinions between our own and foreign countries on this subject.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston TRANng the French army and navy :

All the cannot now used by the French are rifled. The equipment secures rapid movement over heavy grounds; and plenty of spare men, norses and material, make up for casualties and

reserve efficiency in action.

The Emperor does not occupy himself much with new arms, but gives much attention to how modes of doing things, new drills, new tactars, new evolutions, new corps organized for social work in the field, the siege, the trenches, in escalades, new ways of crossing rivers, teles, marshes, climbing walls or houses and surmounting obstacles of all corts—much practice in maneuving large bodies messed, much athletic practice with arms, with sticks practice in manouvring large bodies mosted, much athletic practice with arms, with sticks and without cither—a great deal of target fixing with guns, titles and maskets at various ranges and over variable grounds, rapid marches and new paces, square, short, quick—a return in some degree to the athletic drill and physical discipline of the Roman Legions. The central ideas being the development of athletic endurance, rapidity of movement, accuracy of firing, and by the division of labor, speciality of employment and perfection of evolutionary drill, to produce the highest combined effect, with a given force.

given force.

It is clear that the Emperor does not consider It is clear that the Emperor does not consider the number of men as any guage of the strength of an army. Small armies have generally done the greatest work. The Russian army on its present footing is about \$50,000; the Austrian, 740,000; the Prussian, 720,000; the French, 626,000; the English pretend to muster 534,000, but this includes 218 000 blacks in India, 18,000 Colonists, and 61,000 militia and yeomanny, 140,000 volunteers, 15,000 pensioners, and 12,000 constables.

acres. here are no breech-loading guns in the army The Emperor thinks them too liable to blow ou or get out of order, and too expensive; hid expe-rience of the Armstrongs in the China war along side his own, and, on the whole, prefers the lat ide his own, and, on the whole, prefers the lace. The artillery arm of the French army, (ter. The artillery arm of the French army, (or field work) consists of 32 batteries of horse artillery, 66 guns; 192 guns; 19 batteries foot artillery, 69 guns; 6 squadrons trains pontooner, and 100 batteries mounted artillery; nall, 852 guns, 37,600 mea, and about as many horses. The mounted artillery, 100 batteries, is the great arm; each gun, in marching order, is as follows: 1st, 1 gun, 6 horses and 3 postillons, (no men on the caisson): 2d, 8 mounted gunners; 3d, 1 caisson, 6 horses and 3 postillons, 4th, 8 mounted ammunition men; 5th, 3 spare whoels—that is to say, the fore wheels of a gun carriage, with gun caisson and spare wheel (making 3) with 2 horses and 1 postillon; 6th, 6 spare horses and 3 postillons. The rack gun has 16 mounted men, 6 postillons and 4 spare rostillors, 8 spare horses, 3 spare wheels and 1 spare gun caissor; in all, 26 men and 26 horses. Six of these form a battery.

It is difficult to arrive at a fair comparison of the naval forces of England and France; but I eld work) consists of 32 batteries of borse a

and inferior in sails, and that, if the two entire navies were ranged in line of battle, the forces would be so nearly equal that it would be difficilt to say which would win; and I judge from a speech of Lord Ellenborough, at an agricultural meeting, that he arrives at a similar conclusion, as he says, "It is us less to deny that we ail not rely on it, that we have any superiority of taval force."

Condition of the Jews in the United States. The JEWISH MESSENGER reviews the condiion of the Jews in this country, and tells us what the people have done during the past

New synagogues have been dedicated at Cin-

from A Hebrew free Sunday-school has been opened in one of our cities; a course of lectures, under the auspices of a Hebrew literary society, has been delivered at New York, where likewise a grand banquet in aid of the Jews Hospital was given, yielding nearly ten thousand dollars to the fund of that institution.

The PACIFIC MESSENGER was started at Sen Francisco, but survived only a few works; the Occident ceased to be a weekly publication, and resumed its magazine from; the TRUE PACIFIC MESSENGER and DER TRUER BOTE (in terman) are now issued at San Francisco.

Preliminary steps, looking to a union among the Israelites of large cities for religious purposes, have been taken at Philadelphia and New York. The former movement has been thus far successful; the New York convention has for the time being suspended operations. The visit of Rabbi Abraham Nissan on a mission in for the time being suspended operations. The visit of Rabbi Abraham Nissan on a mission in aid of the Perushim Congregation in Jerusalem, resulted in the collection of a considerable sum among our co-religiorists of the Eastern and Middle states.

A letter dated Prairie Home, Kansas, Nov. 25.h, says:—Here is a specimen of Kansas justice to the rebels. After the taking of one of the Missouri towns, our troops found themselves encumbered with four secession prisoners, who were sentenced to be shot, and were led out upon the prairie and shown where they were to be buried—nay, more, made to stard and look at the digging of their graves, so near that the dirt was thrown upon their feet. This is war, and such are its results.

New DISCOVERIES.—A pair of spectacles to suit the eyes of potatoes. The club with which an idea struck the poet. A stick to measure narrow eccapes. The hook and line with which an angler cought a cold.

Further About the Nashville.

From our English files we onther additional particulars concerning the perty, which our limited space yesterday provented us from referring to as fully as the interest of the affair would have made pleating to our readers and to ourselves. The South a apton correspondent of the London HERALD describes the position of affairs at that place shortly after the arrival of the Nashville. PERLING OF THE CREWS, AND JOKES AROUT

THE CAPTAIN OF THE NASHVILLE. THE CAPTAIN OF THE NASHVILLE.

Everything appears very quiet on board the
Confederate (Nashville). The crew do not
show at all, but now and then an officer or two
may be seen pacing the deck. They do not ap-

par, however, to be at ease, and are very re-wived, particularly upon this affair, should they be questioned. The vessel is armed with two rifled cannon, but they are not visible to persons on shore.

The crew of the Harvey Birch are domiciled at the Sailer's frome opposite the dock. They are in a birbly excited state, and vew Yenge area against the effects and crew of the Nashile. Fearing that a contision raight take less and much if order, the Myr, and take here and much if order, the Myr, and take her extends the herength police to patrol the dock loring the highly in connection with the sould dock policement. The crow of the burntahip describe the efficers of the Nas Aile as young on

press on at being taken by such a set of "trate of beys," as they describe them. To use the expression of the of them, he said:

"By ——, if only half a dezen of us had been love, we would have cowhited the while of he lot over the stern, clean."

A poed loke is told of the captain of the Nushville, we so, it appears, belonged to the American navy for thirty years before he-joined the secessionests. In relating the captare of the ship to a gentleman at Southampton he observed that he feit bound to treat the captain and officers with every attention and kindness—that he invited them daily to his own table, and behaved with true hospitality and courtesy; "but," said he, "my mortification was great when I sent them on shore to find that they did not acknowledge my kindness by even expressing their thanks."

In response to an application for his commission as privateer, Capt. Pegram, of the Nash-

ion as privateer, Capt. PEGRAM, of the Nashville, is stated to have indignant'y produced his

Licutenant's appointment in the navy, and insisted that it was sufficient authority for the wanton act which he had committed. The appointment reads as follows:

pointment reads as follows:

The President of the Confederate States of America to all who shall see these presents, greeting:

—Krow ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities of Robert B. Pegram, I do appoint him a Lieutenant in the Navy of these Confederate States, to rank as such from the 10th day of June, A. D. 1861. He is, therefore, carefully and dilligently to discharge the duty of Lieutenant, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging, and I do strictly charge all officers and others under his command to be obedient to his orders as Lieutenant. And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions as from time to time he shall receive from me or the future President of the Confederate States of America, or the superior officers set over him, according to the superior officers set over him, according to the rules and discipline of war. Given under my hand, at the city of Richmond, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

By the President. S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

The following article from the London STAR

will be received with more pleasure than the unfair and bitter remarks of some of the other papers :-

THE SURRENDER OF CAPT. PEGRAM TO THE AMERICAN CONSUL RECOMMENDED.

AMERICAN CONSUL RECOMMENDED.

Acting in secresy, and on its own irresponsible caprices, the Government of Lord Palmerston refused the anti-privateering proposition submitted to it by the American Minister. The opinion of the other European Powers on such a question was comparatively unimportant. Privateering is therefore still permitted by the law of nations, and private property still exposed to capture or destruction on the open seas. But for this gross abuse of its executive powers by the British Government, the crew of the Harvey Birch would have been as safe under the flag of the United States as under the flag of France or of Great Britain. Commander Pagram would have had no shadow of authority for the pursuit of his ruffauly vocation. The atrocity of which he is stated to have been atrocity of which he is stated to have been guilty would have been as much a violation of public law as of public morals, and he would have been classed from the seas as a tiger is hunted to the jungle. We can hardly hope that the United States Government would be willing to reopen, while at actual war, the question which was so bluntly closed by our Cabinet under very different circumstances. The maritime superiority of the North is nowmaking itself felt. The Nashville will not find it so easy to re-enter New Orleans, or any other Confederate port, as The Na-hville will not find it so easy to re-enter New Orleans, or any other Confederate port, as to make her exit thence. The Federal cruisers may be vigilant enough to average the barbarity they failed to prevent. But our own Government now has in its hands the means of revoking its wicked blunder. Let Capt. Pegram be made to answer for his wanton destruction of the Harvey Birch. If he can produce a commission or license from the Confederate States, we must let him go, since we have recognized the belligerent rights of his employers. But if he has no better authority for his piratic exploit than the flag that represents rebellion and slavery—a compound most strange and unnatural—let him be delivered up to the United States Consul, to defend as he may a deed which nothing in law, authority or usage, can morally justify.

It is ridiculous so hear the pathetic stories by Capt. Pegram of his regret at burning the

y Capt. Pegram of his regret at burning the American vessel. They were told, measurably, o make headway against the public sentiment prevailing against him for his wanton destruc-

The Southampton correspondent of the Lonlon Times remarks as follows:

Captain Pegram states that the burning Captain Pegram states that the burning of the hip and hauting down her flag was the most painful act of his life, be having for a period of thirty-two years fought and served under the United States flag. Capt. Pegram is an old officer of the United States Navy, and bore a conspicuous part in the Mexican war, in the Paraguay and Japan expeditions, and during the war waged by the English and French in China. For his distinguished services his native state of Virginia voiced him, by the unanimous voice of the General Assembly of the Lemous voice of the General Assembly of the Le-gislature, a splendid sword.

On Comes". Comets have been described as mere visitors

Comets have been described as mere visitors of our systems, as wandering stars to which the most frivolous functions have been ascribed; whereas they form a gigantic system extending from the very neighborhood of the sun to a point in space as remote as that of the nearest fixed star, revolving in elliptic orbits with periods varying from 4 to 100,000 years. But stranger still is the mode in which these orbits are distributed, in order to prevent any collision with the bodies of the planetary system. The planets all move in nearly one plane, which we may suppose that of our horizon, while the comets move in every possible plane, from horizontal to vertical; and, what is peculiarly remarkable, evincing the wisdom which presides over every part of the physical world, only 3 or 4 comes out of the hundreds known to us move within the belt which limits the planetary orbits. In order to have a rude idea of the difference between the two systems of bodies, let us suppose all the planets in their greatest brightness to be above our horizon in a dark night free from stars.— Even if placed near each other, they would not present a much more striking appearance than the constellation of the Great Bear; but if we suppose all the comets of their system to be simultaneously visible, the whole vault of the heavens would be one gorgeous canopy of light. What the purpose is of such an extraordinary group of bodies it is in vain to inquire. Some of the most distinguished mathematicians of the present day, by assuming the existence of a repulsive force emanating from the sun, as an incandescent body, or as source of electricity, have submitted to calculation some of the more remarkable phenomena, but with a di-

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Advantagements—for every FOUR LINES, chrygino words, or less, one day, 50 cents; two days, 51 cents; three days, 51 cent days, 51 cents of the price cent day.

Marriages and Deaths, 55 cents for each four limes that the course for the four lines, interested a the course for the cent days.

Advantages and Deaths, 55 cents for each four lines that course for the course for the cents of the course for the cents of the course for the cents of the c

RATES OF ADVERTISING

version of result which does not inspire us with confidence. While some regard the nuclei or central paris of the comet as of little density, others believe that it is different in different comets, varying from 3, the density of ordinary rocks, to 30, a density exceeding that of the heaviest metals. While some consider comets to be inhabited, or habitable worlds, others regard them as in a state of preparation for inhabitants, but these are merely conjectures, without facts or analogies to support them. That they perform some high function in the universe will not be disputed. To believe that such a vast tray of todies has been murshalled in space to perform some functions of good or evil to the little family of we rills to which we belong would be a presumption of no ordinary kind, and somewhat at alogous to the Ptolemsic conceit that a sun 880,000 miles in diameter was employed as an itinerant law p, revolving with a velocity of 200 000 000 miles a day, to light and heat our little planet, or ly the hundreth part of its size.

Miscellaneens.

Nine theusand persons have this year visited Chamconix, on the Alps. Of these, 4,169 were from England and America.

GEN. Scott and Archbishop Hughes have afely arrived out. The Na-hville intended to have captured Gen. Scott.

THE President passes rome of his time at the Common Bureau. He has invented a gun which it is said, is passessed of considerable actif.

THE Chicago Post notices the arrival in that city of the remains of a member of Col. Farns-worth cavalty regiment, who had been tried and shot for sleeping while on duty as a guard.

Wiry is Henry Ward Beecher or any other minister, worse than brigham Young? Secanse the married more women than he can support, and would like to marry more.

A CONTRADAND at Beaufort thus describes the flight of the rebels: "Fust de Alabamains run, den de Georgy cavalry wend after dem, and dey didn't come buck, den de Souf Carolinalans run, and leff de Dutch to be killed."

It is stated that Mr. Cobden, of England, is still troubled by the bronchial affection from which he suffered last winter, and that he sgain contemplates the possibility of having to spend some of the winter months in a warmer climate.

preced to Constantinople and make a tour through Turkey. He is now in his twenty-first year.

An old German who went to Parisa few years ago "to enjoy life," as he called it, lately died there childless, and left a fortune of \$80,000 to be divided amongst the authors and artists who contributed to his enjoyment. The money is distributed in proportion to the pleasure which he derived from each legatee.

A PRISONER was lately discovered in the Queen's Bench Prison, London, who had been confined 50 years for debt. He had a life interest in a small property, but received nothing from it since his incarceration in 1814. He said he owed no man anything, and did not wish to be liberated.

The difference between a king enthroned and a hirg dethroned is striking. The ex-King of Naples occupies an apartment in the Pontifical Palace at Rome. He drives out in a coach and four without livery, and goes and comes ungreeted and almost unnoted. The Queen and queen-mother dress and appear like other ladies, and receive no more attention.

The St. Louis Republican says the com-

THE St. Louis REPUBLICAN says the commandants at the different military posts in the nterior of that state are now engaged in collecting property of all description taken by the rops in their march through the country, and will turn it over to the proper owners, as required by the articles of war.

stores ready for shipment.

HENRY HENDRICK, great grandson of the celebrated Captain Hendrick of Revolutionary memory, has been authorized by the Governor of Wisconsin to raise an Indian regiment for the war. Mr. Hendrick is of the Stockbridge Tribe, formerly of the Mohicans. He pledges \$46,000 from the Indians towards the equipment of the preferred.

In the Toronto LEADER we find a letter from J. I. Shaver, a British subject, comined in Fort Warren, who claims to be guilty of no offence rainst the United States Government, and sks that his release should be domanded, or the harges against him examined. The LEADERS necessary says, this letter "shows that no man can travel in the States with a prospect of

A PRIVATE letter from Manchester, England, A PRIVATE letter from Manchester, England, dated November 22d, and received by the Africa, says: We have no sensible distress in Lancashire just yet. Some of the mills are working full time, but most are working three days a week. We have had a long season of prosperity, and masters and men have been able to save money, so that the pinch will not be very serious for the winter. There has been much money made by cotton speculators.

miles. It is estimated that between Soonkasala and Mittacondal 60,000 acres of land will be commanded for irrigation. The Koondair division of the project will, it has been estimated, command for irrigation 300,000 acres of highly roductive land in the valley.

The revenues of Trinity College, Dublin, are The revenues of Trinity College, Dublin, are bit by derived from estates granted by the host and private individuals, and amount to 100,000 per annum. The number of students who annually graduate averages 203, of whom 22 take hely orders, and 111 enter lay professions. The sum granted to the Queen's colleges, is \$150,000 annually, for lay education only, and the number of graduates for each amount to 23 per year; so that for a sum only a little more than half that is granted to the Queen's colleges, the University of Dublin does tive times as much work for the Irish laity.

Two or three weeks ago, when the Seven-Two or three weeks ago, when the Seventeenth Ohio regiment was encamped at Camp Coburn, near Crab Orchard, some of the troops accidentally discovered coal cropping ent of the soil. Specimens of it were scattered thickly all over the surface of the country, but the inhabitants said it was slate. That night great fires of "slate" diffused comfort throughout the camp, and the Kentuckians who visited the regiment were astonished to see the Buckeyes burning it. One man said that several years age he had dug a well on an adjoining farm, through the "same sort of stuft," but it had never occurred to him that it was cannel coal. ever occurred to him that it was cannel coal.

LAMARTINE, says a correspondent of the Boston Post, is still sitting in his own hall gate crying out for alms, and holding his hat, all new and shining and well brushed, for the obolon of the pitying passer-by. No man has ever sacrificed such a reputation as Lamartine, for no man has fallen into the very lowest abyss—not of coetempt, but of "deconsideration." Forgotten even in life, he seems himself to remember his former glory no more, and has already begun to descend the steep hillside, at the bottom of which lie that doubt for the future and regret for the past which a man like Lamartine ought never to have been made to feel.

THE most appropriate craft for bringing of the South Carolina contrabands—Serf boats, of course.

will keep a Sunday-school twice a week—Teedays and Saturdays.

Our most distinguished critics admit that Gen. McClellan is the greatest reviewer the country ever produced.

A SCHOOLMASTER in Ohio advertises that he

TO MAKE A LEMON PIE OUT OF TURNITE Pare and boil the turnip, add a tempoonful tartaric acid and a cup of sugar; common, a bake as an apple-pie,

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN is in Rome. She owns in the Via Gregoriana, in which she resides. She spends her time mostly in charitable

THE Prince of Wales will finally quit Cambridge in December, and shortly afterward will priced to Constantinople and make a tour through Turkey. He is now in his twenty-

quired by the articles of war.

Col. PEYTON, of the Confederate states, who went to Europe in the Nashville, thus belsters up southern interests with the most stuperdous of lies about home. He says that there are 750,000 bales of cotton of the old crop, over four millions of bales of the new crop, and fifty millions of dollars worth of tobacco in the naval

afely out of them.'

THE London TIMES publishes a report of the directors of a canal now being constructed in India for irrigation purposes. More than 14,600 laborers were, at the date of the last advices, employed thereon. The entire length of the main trunk line will extend over about 310